



UNIVERSITY^{of}
PENNSYLVANIA
LIBRARIES



Atkinson Cherry

FIRST REPORT
OF THE
WAR VICTIMS' RELIEF COMMITTEE
OF THE
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

SEPTEMBER 1914 to FEBRUARY 1915.

940.92 / F9125 / v. 1-2

Printed by
SPOTTISWOODE & CO. LTD., NEW-STREET SQUARE, LONDON.
1915.

UNIVERSITY
OF
PENNSYLVANIA
LIBRARIES

940.93
L 1126
V. 1-2

FIRST REPORT

OF THE

WAR VICTIMS' RELIEF COMMITTEE

OF THE

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

SEPTEMBER 1914 to FEBRUARY 1915.

Office: (Kindly lent by Messrs. CORBETT.)

Ethelburga House (Room 104), 91 Bishopsgate, E.C.

Telephone: London Wall 7238.

Telegraphic Address: 'Warvicrel, Led, London'

(for Inland Telegrams only).

Warehouse: 22 New-street Square (entrance in Middle New Street), E.C. *Telephone:* Holborn 3014. Parcels to be addressed to the Hon. Sec.

Chairman:

WILLIAM A. ALBRIGHT, 29 Frederick Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

Treasurer:

ISAAC SHARP, Devonshire House, 136 Bishopsgate, E.C.

Chairman of Executive Committee:

EDMUND WRIGHT BROOKS, 8 Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.

Honorary Secretary:

A. RUTH FRY, 104 Ethelburga House, 91 Bishopsgate, E.C.

Secretaries of Sub-Committees:

Belgians in Holland: PHILIP BURTT, Swarthmore, St. George's Place, York.

Equipment: HAROLD T. ELLIS, 66 Redington Road, Hampstead, N.W.

Finance and Publishing: E. W. BROOKS, 8 Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.

Selection of Men: RODERIC K. CLARK, 8 Chiswell Street, E.C.

Selection of Women: ELIZABETH L. THOMASSON, 36 Gloucester Square, W.

Warehouse: ETHEL M. ASHBY, 22 New-street Square, E.C.

General Committee :

- * *WM. A. ALBRIGHT.*
b PERCY ALDEN, M.P.
w *ETHEL M. ASHBY.*
 HARRISON BARROW.
wb EDITH M. H. A. BIGLAND.
m A. NEAVE BRAYSHAW.
w ALFRED BROOKS.
 * *E. WRIGHT BROOKS.*
 DOROTHY VIPONT BROWN.
bm *PHILIP BURTT.*
b *BARROW CADBURY.*
w ALICE CLARK.
 HILDA CLARK, M.B., B.S.
m *RODERIC K. CLARK.*
 EDWARD CLIBBORN.
 Professor COMFORT.
 HERBERT CORDER.
b ALBERT J. CROSFIELD.
b GULIELMA CROSFIELD.
e HUGH T. CROSFIELD.
fe JAMES B. CROSFIELD.
b E. RICHARD CROSS.
 HUBERT DUNNING.
fm C. ERNEST ELCOCK.
 J. THOMPSON ELIOTT.
e *HAROLD T. ELLIS.*
m ALFRED F. FOX.
 * *A. RUTH FRY.*
 JOAN M. FRY.
 MARIAN B. GIBBINS.
 LUCY B. GILLETT.
 RICHENDA GILLETT, M.D.
em *STEPHEN R. GLOYNE, M.D.*
bw *MARY JANE GODLEE.*
 GURNELL C. GREEN.
 T. EDMUND HARVEY, M.P.
 HERBERT D. HEADLEY.
 DYSON HOLDSWORTH,
 M.D., B.S.
 ERNEST JONES.
f *MARK LEICESTER.*
 GEORGINA KING LEWIS.
 HERBERT MANNING,
 M.R.C.S.
fm E. HAROLD MARSH.
 MABEL F. MENNELL.
f HAROLD J. MORLAND.
 T. H. ORMSTON PEASE.
ROBT. A. PENNEY.
 The Hon. E. JOSEPHINE
 PENROSE.
 WILLIAM PICKARD.
 H. BRADY PRIESTMAN.
w *EDITH M. PYE.*
 JOHN P. RODWELL.
 ALLAN ROWNTREE.
mb FRED. ROWNTREE.
w SOPHIA SEEKINGS, M.D.
w *ELIZABETH L. THOMASSON.*
w HELEN WEBB, M.B.
 The Rt. Hon. JOHN W.
 WILSON, M.P.

Associates of Sub-Committees :

- w* ELIZABETH FOX HOWARD. *e* F. WALTON LEAF.

Marked *f* are also on Finance Sub-Committee.

„	<i>m</i>	„	Selection of Men Sub-Committee.
„	<i>w</i>	„	Selection of Women „
„	<i>e</i>	„	Equipment „
„	<i>b</i>	„	Belgians in Holland „
„	<i>wh</i>	„	Warehouse „

* Ex-officio member of all Sub-Committees.

Members of the Executive Committee are printed in italics.

FIRST REPORT
OF THE
WAR VICTIMS' RELIEF COMMITTEE
OF THE
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

THE Friends' War Victims' Relief Committee has now been at work between five and six months, and it may be of interest to its many supporters to learn what progress has been made and in what directions the work is developing.

It will be well to deal separately with the work in England, France and Holland.

ENGLAND.

The work in England is carried on by a General Committee with an Executive, the latter being formed of the Secretaries of six Sub-Committees, viz. Finance and Publishing, Selection of Men, Selection of Women, Equipment, Warehouse, and Belgium and Holland, and a few co-opted members.

An extensive Warehouse at 22 New Street Square has very kindly been lent to the Committee by Messrs. Spottiswoode & Co., and the staff in charge

here receive goods and forward them as required to France and Holland. Up to now 79,236 articles have been received and 69,574 have been sent abroad. The unpacking, sorting, repacking and despatching of such a large quantity of goods demands the constant attention of a considerable number of workers.

FRANCE.

The original offer made to the French Government was of the personal services of doctors, nurses, and men volunteers to give whatever help was found to be most needed by the non-combatant population. Its official acceptance is recorded in the following letter :—

“ BORDEAUX,
le 16 octobre, 1914.

Le Ministre de la Guerre à

M. le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères.

Vous m'avez saisi d'une proposition faite par la ' Society of Friends ' d'envoyer dans les régions dévastées par la guerre des équipes chargées d'y prévenir les dangers d'épidémie et d'y soulager les misères.

Cette Société, qui a rendu de grands services à la population civile de la France en 1871, se met sous le contrôle de l'Association des Infirmières Visiteuses de France ; elle désirerait être sous les ordres des ' Directeurs des Etapes et des Services. '

Composée de docteurs, d'infirmières diplômées sachant le français et d'infirmières non diplômées, elle disposerait de forces déjà fort importantes et aurait pour mission :

1. de contribuer aux travaux nécessaires de nettoyage, de désinfection et d'assainissement dans les pays dévastés.
2. de donner les soins nécessaires aux malades et aux enfants de cette région.

Après entente avec le Ministre de l'Intérieure, il a été convenu que, pour être agréée, la ' Society of Friends ' devait être rattachée à l'Association des Infirmières Visiteuses de

France, légalement constituée et qu'elle s'engagerait en outre à ne pas se substituer aux médecins civils dans les pays où ceux-ci exerceraient encore leur profession.

La 'Society of Friends' s'est engagée à cette double cause.

Dans ces conditions, le Ministre de l'Intérieur ne fait aucun obstacle à ce que fonctionne la 'Society of Friends' sous le contrôle direct du Service de Santé.

Il est prêt cependant à accréditer cette œuvre philanthropique auprès des préfets quand elle sera reconnue par moi.

En conséquence, j'ai l'honneur de vous prier de bien vouloir remercier la 'Society of Friends' de son offre gracieuse, et de me mettre en mesure d'accueillir ces représentants que je mettrai sous la direction du Service de Santé militaire."

The offer being accepted, the Military Authorities indicated the Department of the Marne as the zone in which such help was greatly needed, and where the situation in November would allow of the party being admitted.

The negotiations with the Authorities were greatly assisted by Mlle. de Montmort, Secretary of the Association des Infirmières Visiteuses de France, and M. Verdé Delisle, who has acted as intermediary between the various French ministries and ourselves.

Mlle. de Montmort introduced the leaders of the party to M. Léon Bourgeois, the Deputy for the Department of the Marne, and through him to the Prefect M. Chapron.

Thus, besides the advantage of complete protection and authorisation from the Military Authorities, an absolute necessity for all who desire to work in the zone of the Armies, the work was built up from the outset in co-operation with the civil organisation.

The French nation, as a whole, is absorbed in the task of providing for its soldiers, and for tens of thousands of refugees from the French Departments occupied by the Germans, whilst voluntary efforts are disorganised in the upset of mobilisation. Many unfortunate women who remained in the Marne district, often the bravest and most attached to their homesteads, were unable to travel further because of large families, or invalids, or because they were expecting the advent of another baby; these women could not be reached in time by French philanthropy.

Over a great part of the battlefield of the Marne the villages were more or less completely destroyed, and the inhabitants, after losing all their possessions, were crowded into the few houses that remained and into villages which were often too far away to allow them to work on their fields.

The Government make a grant of money from which all refugees from the invaded country are paid an allowance similar to that paid to the wives and children of soldiers, if they are not already in receipt of this latter, but this barely covers food and lodging, and does not allow them to buy warm clothes or blankets. We found that they had escaped with nothing but their summer clothes, and that thousands in Châlons and the surrounding country were in the face of approaching winter destitute of blankets, clothing, and the necessities of life in the approaching winter.

We found that the first necessity, in order to prevent these people from suffering in health, from losing heart, and from becoming degraded by their

poverty, was to provide them with the necessary warm clothes and footgear, while the men of the party set to work on the construction of shelters for the inhabitants of the destroyed villages.

The general health was, on the whole, good, and it was only in February that illness increased, but the organisation of a Maternity Hospital, the need for which was very great, has occupied fully the attention of the medical and nursing staff.

The work in the field now open before us falls under the headings of :—

Maternity.

General Medical Work and District Nursing.

Construction of Shelters.

Material Assistance in the Home, and General Social Work.

Agricultural Assistance.

There are at present over seventy workers, located in the following centres :—Paris, Châlons-sur-Marne, Fère Champenoise, Vitry-le-François, Sermaize, Fontenelle, and La Ferté Milon. A full list of workers is given at the end of this Report.

A representative Committee in France meets regularly to discuss the arrangements of the work.

PARIS.—It has been found necessary to have a permanent centre for our work in Paris, and a warehouse at 103 Avenue Parmentier has kindly been placed at our disposal by Monsieur Skepper for the receipt of goods from England. Much work must be done in Paris, such as interviewing officials, management of finance, the receipt of money from London, its

transmission to the districts and the necessary accounts connected therewith, clearing the goods through the Customs and forwarding them to the different relief centres, obtaining permits and making arrangements for workers coming and going between England and France, and it will be necessary to increase the staff here.

PRELIMINARY EXPEDITION.—The first party to begin operations in France consisted of five persons, who approached the French Government and obtained official recognition for the badge, formerly used by Friends working under the War Victims' Relief Committee at the time of the Franco-German War and now used by all our workers.

WORK IN THE AISNE.—This party was followed by a second which distributed clothes and other forms of relief in the district to the N.E. of Meaux.

LA FERTÉ MILON.—Another party has been working in the district south of Soissons, having made Beugneux their headquarters. Now, however, they have moved to La Ferté Milon, a few miles within the military zone. They have been occupied entirely with the giving of clothes, boots, blankets and material which they have distributed in many villages of the neighbourhood, and they entered Soissons with a load of clothing on one occasion.

During January and February they have visited fifteen villages, and after preliminary investigations have distributed 3250 articles of clothing, 178 blankets, and 370 pairs of boots to 1242 persons.

ESTERNAY.—The first centre was established at the request of the authorities at Esternay, in the neighbourhood of which there was fierce fighting

at the time of the Battle of the Marne, and much destruction as a result. Here was begun the reconstruction of houses, and relief was given in many villages. At Champguyon and Châtillon our workers made their first friends among the villagers, and the following address from the village expresses the warm appreciation with which their efforts were met.

CHÂTILLON-SUR-MORIN,
Population 287 habitants
Maisons brûlées 21.

CANTON D'ESTERNAY
(MARNE).

La Société Anglaise "des Amis" a fait, depuis un mois, le plus grand bien dans la Commune de Châtillon-sur-Morin, ravagée par l'incendie et le pillage au moment de l'invasion allemande.

Elle a amélioré la condition matérielle des habitants par de nombreux dons en nature ; elle a reconstruit deux maisons, distribué des vêtements chauds aux sinistrés sans abri et sans ressource, et procuré des soins médicaux aux personnes qui en avaient besoin.

Etendant son action bienfaisante à la collectivité, elle a voulu s'assurer par l'analyse que l'eau potable n'était pas contaminée par les infiltrations pouvant provenir des nombreuses fosses ouvertes sur le territoire, et effectué les travaux d'assainissement nécessaires pour rendre propre à la consommation l'eau du puits communal de Seu reconnue dangereuse.

Au point de vue moral, elle a, par l'exemple personnel de ses membres, et leurs judicieux conseils, reconforté les nombreux sinistrés que le découragement aurait pu gagner.

La Société "des Amis" a droit à la reconnaissance de la population tout entière dont elle a su gagner la sympathie. Son départ va causer un grand vide dans le pays.

La gratitude des habitants s'étend à la Nation amie qui n'ayant pas eu à subir les horreurs de la guerre, tient à les adoucir en France par l'action bienfaisante de ses Sociétés.

CHÂTILLON-SUR-MORIN.

le 23 décembre, 1914.

(signé) FOLLIET,
L'INSTITUTEUR.

TRANSLATION.

CHÂTILLON-SUR-MORIN.

CANTON OF ESTERNAY,

Population, 287.

(MARNE).

Houses burnt, 21.

The English Society of Friends has, during the past month, been doing the greatest good in the Commune of Châtillon-sur-Morin, which was ravaged by fire and pillage at the time of the German invasion.

They have improved the material condition of the people by numerous gifts in kind, have reconstructed two houses, distributed warm clothing to the victims without shelter or means, and procured medical treatment to those persons who were in need of it.

Not content with individual help, they wished to be assured by analysis that the water had not become contaminated by infiltrations from the numerous open ditches, and they carried out the necessary cleansing of the public wells of Seu which were known to be dangerous.

From the moral point of view, it has by the example of the members and their wise advice, comforted the numerous victims who otherwise might have been overwhelmed by their misfortunes.

The Society of Friends deserves the gratitude of the entire population to whom they have given their sympathy. Their departure will leave a great blank in the country.

The gratitude of the people goes out to the friendly nation which, not having undergone the horrors of war, endeavours to ameliorate them in France by the kindly action of its Societies.

(signed) FOLLIET.

When the work was concluded here the party moved on to Fère Champenoise.

CHÂLONS-SUR-MARNE.—The second centre of medical and relief work was started here, where the Prefect of the Marne warmly welcomed the help of Friends and asked them to undertake the organising of a Maternity Hospital for the refugees from the

Ardennes, the Meuse, Reims, and the devastated areas in the Marne, who are crowded, many of them in barns and stables, all over the Department. A wing of the Asile Départemental was given up for this purpose, and the necessary alterations made by the authorities, who provide the whole of the maintenance. On the first floor are two large and two small wards containing in all twenty-eight beds, and on the ground floor is a crèche for the older children (who cannot be cared for elsewhere) while their mothers are patients in the hospital. Here also are the dining-room and cubicles for the staff.

Since the first ward was opened, on December 9, fifty-two babies have been born in the hospital. The second ward was ready to receive patients on January 1, and since the middle of that month there have been continually more patients than beds; some of those waiting having had to sleep in the crèche dormitories below.

The Prefect visits the hospital frequently, and the inhabitants of Châlons are taking great interest in the work, bringing gifts of little garments and visiting the women to express their sympathy with all they have suffered. The patients themselves, brought in by motor from the villages, are touchingly grateful, not only for the material comfort and care of which they express great appreciation, but also for the spirit in which the help is offered. One wrote: 'Je n'oublierai pas la sympathie dont vous nous avez entourée.' They appreciate also that in caring for the little ones it is the future life of France that is being guarded.

As far as possible the patients are visited before

they come in, and are kept in touch with after they go out with their babies. They are fitted out from the store with clothing for themselves and their children, as many of them have absolutely nothing but the one thin outfit in which they fled.

The Relief Centre, which is in the town some way from the hospital, is a very important part of the work. A lady of the town, who has generously given the use of her garage and lofts to the Châlons party, gives also personal service, helping the relief workers, and here come all refugees who are 'in trouble, sorrow, need, sickness, or any other adversity,' for advice and help. Clothing is given after personal visits to the homes, or what does duty for a home, often merely a stable or a barn, and the friendly visiting is kept up afterwards.

Sickness is beginning among the 2500 refugees actually in Châlons, and an out-patient department has grown up in connection with them, as the few doctors left in the town are too busy to attend to them. A nurse undertakes the visiting of the sick in their homes and carries out the directions of 'le docteur anglais,' whose visits are much prized. A second nurse will soon be necessary, as the people now begin to clamour for her as she passes down the streets, and there is more than one person can do.

FÈRE CHAMPENOISE.—The largest numerically of the groups is that centred at Fère Champenoise, which lies in a hollow of the more barren and sparsely populated part of Champagne. The tiny town has itself not suffered severely from the invaders, apart from pillage and some damage from bombardment,

but it lies in the midst of a group of villages which have been very badly injured. Some of these are peculiarly isolated, and almost all without any medical help. The regular visits of a doctor and trained nurse have been very greatly appreciated, and on several occasions urgent cases have been taken by ambulance car for operation in Châlons.

Inquiries into the need for relief have been carefully carried out over a wide area, and visits for the distribution of relief paid to twenty villages.

In five or six of these villages building work has been undertaken, involving both the provision of shelters for the homeless inhabitants and the repair or reconstruction of peculiarly necessary farm buildings. In deciding on the work to be undertaken, regard has been had both to the views of the local authorities, who are in all cases consulted in the first instance, and to the knowledge of the circumstances of individuals gathered by relief workers and in the course of inquiry into agricultural needs. Local masons and carpenters have been employed in close co-operation with work by the volunteer members of the expedition, some of whom have special technical qualifications for the task.

The character of the work undertaken varies considerably, but in most cases is governed by the fact that substantial walls have often been left standing after the fire and bombardment ; sometimes a one-storeyed dwelling can be made by roofing in and adapting existing walls, adding perhaps an inner partition ; in other cases a lean-to building can be erected against a large, strong outer wall ; in others demolition and rebuilding are both neces-

sary. There are now over twenty of our workers at this centre.

VITRY-LE-FRANÇOIS. — Here the building of wooden huts, work placed in our hands by the architect of the Department, is going on apace. In the villages of Glannes and Huiron, a few miles away, scarcely a house is left standing, and, indeed, scarcely a wall, but only a few isolated chimney-stacks which have survived the shock of battle.

In the fields round the villages are huge holes made by the bursting shells, and the corn is still lying in shocks where it was cut, sprouting feebly. The village people can find no homes here, and yet it is particularly necessary to help them to go back to their land. The Mayor of Glannes, M. Loiseau, has already entered into possession of the four-roomed wooden house built for him, and more than twenty houses are finished or in course of completion. It takes six men about twenty hours to erect a two-roomed house, and as the French authorities provide all the materials the cost to the Committee is only about £5.

The huts are prepared for erection in two large workshops in the town placed at our disposal by the Prefect, where several soldiers, carpenters by trade, and two refugees are engaged upon the work, under the supervision of one of our architects. It is obvious that this scheme may be considerably extended by obtaining further accommodation. Huts could then be prepared for more distant villages and transported to them by motor lorry, and it is hoped that a third workshop may shortly be opened.

SERMAIZE.—The work here is only in its early stages, but now that more permits have been obtained for workers it is hoped to extend it very considerably, as it is perhaps the district needing most help of all our centres. Sermaize six months ago must have been a prosperous little town of about 4000 inhabitants with a sugar manufactory, medicinal water springs, and a good many comfortable, if ugly, villas. Now it is hardly more than a heap of broken bricks and twisted iron, with the fountain in its centre by some odd chance remaining intact. Here and there a coil of smoke leads to an unruined cellar—precious as a dwelling-place—and if you creep down a staircase and grope along a black passage you will find all that is left of a home to some poor family. Others are living, to the number of some 300 or 400, in a derelict hydropathic establishment about a mile away, in which most of the small rooms are housing a whole family.

A workroom has been started for the unmarried girls, and other work is to be undertaken shortly, including a vegetable garden, with the double purpose of employing the boys under military age and of providing vegetable food for the neighbourhood, and such work will assist in the great problem of occupying the people on whom idleness is thrust so continuously and so cruelly. The building of wooden huts—the first of which is to house the men of the party—has already been begun.

The sanitary conditions here are peculiarly bad and are engaging the serious attention of the medical and sanitary members of the party, who are about to carry out a scheme in the hope of preventing the

epidemics that are likely to follow unless something is speedily done.

FONTENELLE.—A small centre of work is being established at Fontenelle with seven workers to repair some houses in the almost totally ruined village of Soudan. This will probably not take very long, and the workers will then move on to other centres. In the meantime help is being given to the needy in isolated little hamlets where the land was in danger of falling out of cultivation if nothing were done to aid.

HOLLAND.

In HOLLAND we have been able to do something in the way of enheartening the refugees from Belgium. The Dutch Government and people have received the war victims from Belgium with open arms, and are providing the refugees with food, clothing and shelter; they are also rapidly building wooden barracks, which provide covering from the weather but no privacy or family life.

As there is already much unemployment in Holland through the war the Dutch people have great difficulty in finding any work for the Belgians in their midst, but authority has been obtained for the Society of Friends to employ their funds in a scheme for building a number of wooden huts of a very simple character which will admit of separate family life, and which will be so constructed that when the right time comes they can be easily taken to pieces and transported over the border into Belgium, to be used there whilst the permanent homes or holdings are being re-established. Belgian labour

only is to be used in the construction of these huts. If the necessary funds be forthcoming, the erection of these temporary abodes could be undertaken on quite a large scale.

Whilst nearly every village in Holland is sheltering refugees by private hospitality, there are also a number of Camps where others are massed together in thousands.

It is at the Camps that a start has been made, and the work at Flushing and Gouda, including some twenty wooden huts at each and a carpenter's shop at the former, has already been begun.

At Flushing and at Middelburg, too, some very necessary Maternity Home work has been started through the agency of our funds ; some knitting work has been started at one or two of the Camps, and 5000 pairs of scissors have also been sent out.

FRIENDS' AMBULANCE UNIT.

This Committee keeps in close touch with the Ambulance Unit, and two Friends are members of both Committees. A grant of £200 has also been made to the Friends' Ambulance Unit for the relief of civilians in Ypres, some of which has been used for the purification of the water-supply there.

CONCLUSION.

Without seeing it on the spot, it is difficult to picture the piteous condition of tens of thousands of people in Holland and France, fugitives from their own country, many of them possessing nothing but the clothes they wear, living on the charity of strangers, with no means of daily occupation to

enliven their time, and waiting week by week in the hope of an early return to their own homes. Demoralisation of character rapidly takes place, and we believe that one of the most Christian services that can be rendered to this suffering people is to employ them in some work from which they themselves or their fellow-countrymen will directly benefit.

It will thus be seen that there is great scope for the work of our Committee in Holland, and in the devastated districts of France now accessible, in ways which prevent as well as assuage suffering. The building of temporary huts or the repairing of ruined houses enables the cultivators to get back to their land, and thus prevent their further loss of this year's crops, at the same time diminishing overcrowding, and in Holland giving work to Belgians who are sorely in need of it.

The medical workers are endeavouring to mitigate the evil effects of bad conditions upon the refugees and ruined villagers, while the giving of clothes is most necessary if serious illness is to be avoided. With regard to agricultural assistance, the French Government has now decided to grant £120,000 relief in seed-corn, etc., thus obviating the necessity for our assistance in this matter, with a view to which our workers had made a most detailed report of the local needs. It has been decided, however, to distribute vegetable seeds for the villagers' gardens, so that they may not be deprived of this addition to their food-supply this year.

FRENCH RECOGNITION OF OUR WORK.—At the beginning of our work we were beset with constant difficulties, as we were initiating work which no other

Society was undertaking. The preliminary difficulties have now been overcome, and we have gained an established position in France, as the letters quoted above indicate. Moreover, the French authorities have shown their warm approval of our work in practical ways. They have given us building materials, petrol for our cars, a building for and the equipment and maintenance of our hospital at Châlons-sur-Marne, while the Comité du Secours National has promised a grant of £120 a month towards the maintenance of our workers.

FINANCE.—The great need for help is clear: the great desire to help by personal service is equally certain; the amount which can be achieved is determined by the funds available.

In view of the appalling need, we believe it might be the privilege of our Society to raise a fund of at least £250,000 for this mission of comfort and healing, manifesting, as it does afresh, the power of love.

Upwards of £30,000 has already been placed at our disposal, and although at the moment we have a considerable balance in hand our expenditure is rapidly increasing, and we can only lay plans in advance as we have definite assurance of financial support.

In the meantime the work now in hand is only a small beginning of what will be needed. It rests with our supporters in this country and the United States and the public generally to enable us by a continued supply of funds to maintain our present work and undertake fresh work as it opens before us.

ECONOMIES OF WORKING.—Our establishment charges are extremely small, all the premises in England and France having been freely placed at our disposal. A large majority of our workers give their services voluntarily, and in many cases pay their own expenses.

In some districts regular weekly or monthly subscriptions are being organised, and this is a very effective way of helping the work, as it enables us to estimate our probable income.

In conclusion, we wish to recognise very warmly all those who have so generously helped the work with money, motor-cars, clothing, and personal service, and to appeal for continued support of all branches of our work.

LIST OF WORKERS IN FRANCE.

ALLAN, NURSE MABEL.
 ANGUS, LAWRENCE M.
 ASHBY, G. DOUGLAS.
 BACKHOUSE, ALFRED ERNEST
 BALL, RICHARD REYNOLDS.
 BALLS, EDWARD K.
 BELLOWS, HANNAH.
 BUNTING, HERBERT.
 BUTLER, NURSE.
 CADBURY, PAUL S.
 CASHMORE, HILDA.
 CLARK, HILDA, M.B., B.S.
 DENHAM, NURSE E. R.
 FARDON, HAROLD J., M.D.
 FOX, ANNA.
 FOX, DORA.
 FRANKLIN, GEOFFREY, M.E.
 FRYER, ALFRED.
 GIBBINS, FRANCIS.
 GIBBINS, JOHN.
 GILL, J. A.
 GODDARD, CHARLES V.
 HARVEY, T. EDMUND.
 HAYCOCK, A. W.
 HENWOOD, ALBERT EDWD.
 HOBBS, MRS.
 HOLDSWORTH, C. DYSON,
 M.D.
 INNES, GEORGE A.
 JACKSON, NURSE C. A.
 JAMES, NURSE.
 JONES, WALTER H.
 JOWITT, LETTICE.
 LAW, LILIAN.
 LESTER, HERBERT M.
 LITTLE, WILFRID R.
 LIVOCK, STANLEY J.
 LUMSDEN, MARY.
 MACALPINE, BERNARD I.
 McLAREN, MALCOLM S.

MONTFORD, ERNEST G.
 NICKALLS, JOHN L.
 PATTISON, NURSE.
 PEARSON, ARTHUR.
 PERKINS, BRYAN W.
 PIM, GERTRUDE.
 PRIESTMAN, JOAN.
 PUMPHREY, AUBYN H.
 RIGG, T. THEODORE.
 ROBINSON, HALDANE M.
 RUTTER, WM. FARLEY.
 SAINSBURY, NURSE D.
 ST. VITE, J. L. ANDRÉ.
 SHAW, RAYMOND.
 SHERLICKER, NURSE L. E.
 SHEWELL, NURSE MIRIAM.
 SHEWELL, WILFRID.
 SMALLWOOD, PHILIP.
 SMITH, DOUGLAS B.
 STEEL, FRED.
 STEPHENS, JOHN S.
 STREATFEILD, GRANVILLE.
 SYKES, JOSEPH J.
 TATTERSALL, JOHN.
 THOMPSON, NURSE REBECCA
 TREW, HAROLD F.
 TURNELL, NURSE E. G.
 UBSDELL, NURSE E. H.
 WARD, HENRY ARNOLD.
 WATTS, FRANK.
 WATTS, RENSHAW.
 WEBB, NURSE MARIA.
 WEBSTER, ARTHUR B.
 WELLMAN, FRED. J.
 WETHERALL, F. HERBERT.
 WHITLOW, J. PENROSE.
 WILLIAMS, HARRY B.
 WOOLMER, FRANK P.
 WRIGHT, HERBERT.

WORKERS WHO HAVE RETURNED FROM FRANCE.

BELLOWS, JOHN E.	NICHOLL, NURSE.
CLARK, HUGH B.	PATERSON, NURSE K.
FRANKLIN, MARJORIE.	PROCTOR, JANET.
MENNELL, EDW. N.	PYE, EDITH M.
MENNELL, GEO. H.	RODWELL, JOHN P.
MENNELL, LEONTINE.	TOMS, NURSE E. PIERCE.
MENNELL, MABEL F.	TYLECOTE, NURSE F. E.
WILKINS, ARTHUR G., M.B.	

SHORT VISITS HAVE ALSO BEEN PAID BY THE
FOLLOWING :—

FRY, A. RUTH.	LEAF, HERBERT.
LEAF, ELLEN.	LEICESTER, MARK.
LEAF, F. WALTON.	SOMMERVILLE, DAVID, M.D.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS'
WAR VICTIMS' RELIEF FUND.

Treasurer : ISAAC SHARP.

TO ISAAC SHARP,
DEVONSHIRE HOUSE,
136 BISHOPSGATE STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

I enclose herewith }
I am willing to give } £—————:—————:————— towards the SOCIETY

OF FRIENDS' WAR VICTIMS' RELIEF FUND.

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

*Date*_____





